

LEADING ARTICLES—January 7, 1927.

THE ITALIAN LABOR MOVEMENT
FIVE-DAY WEEK NOT UNCOMMON
PEACE CONFERENCE FAILURE
LABOR AND WAGES
TIME TO CALL A HALT

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

REMODELING

THE march of people strolling through The Emporium's arcade is interrupted at the half way point by a plain board fence.

The glorious display of merchandise from foreign lands, the showing of the newest styles in women's wear, displays of necessities and luxuries for the home, men's apparel showings, and all the interesting displays that attract thousands to The Emporium's windows, are now cut in half.

Reason: The Emporium's windows are being remodeled and reinforced . . . a half division at a time. The entire work will consume about six weeks.

The Emporium

SAN FRANCISCO

HALE'S FOOD SHOP

FIFTH NEAR MARKET

WILL OPEN TO SERVE YOU ON

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15th

The new and commodious Hale's Food Shop will specialize in the best procurable food products. In addition to Hale's Groceteria, Hale's Food Shop will provide you with

Table Delicacies
Fruits and Vegetables
Poultry and Fish
Bakery Goods
Butter and Eggs
Fresh Meats

HALE BROS. INC.

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any Change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robert Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Beer Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd Tuesday.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 230 Jones.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 143 Albion Ave.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Commercial Telegraphers—Sec., Paul J. Smith, 166 Parnassus Ave.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 3400 Anza.
Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p. m., 2nd at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 1114 Mission.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—44 Page.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—1212 Market.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers No. 18—Sec., C. W. von Ritter, 3431 Mission St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth St.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday, Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 305 Labor Temple.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Sec., W. Wilgus, 461 Andover.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.
Poultry Dressers No. 17732—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.
Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 1528 Walnut, Alameda, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st Saturday, 230 Jones.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambruno, P. O. Box 3, Groveland, Calif.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Walters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

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No. 49

The Italian Labor Movement

By A. J. Muste, Chairman of Faculty, Brookwood

VI. MUSSOLINI AND THE FASCISTI APPEAR ON THE SCENE.

In 1914 before war broke out, Mussolini was a red hot revolutionary Socialist. He was prominent in the councils of the Italian Socialist party. At one time, for example, he edited the great Socialist daily, "Avanti."

There were one or two things about him, however, even in those days, that help to explain how the revolutionist with leanings toward syndicalism and extreme decentralization in industry and government became the world's prize dictates. For one thing, Mussolini was Mussolini—forceful, imperious, dreaming of himself in commanding roles, feeling that he would like to grasp this "sorry scheme of things entire"—dash it in pieces and then remold it nearer to his heart's desire. The role of dictator, whether for revolution or for reaction, was congenial to him.

In the second place, even in his most revolutionary days, a note of intense Italian patriotism runs through his writings and speeches. His patriotism and "love" for Italy, his pride in its past, his determination to make Italy great, seem to me to be the one element of consistency in one of the most inconsistent and opportunistic figures playing on the world's stage at the present time. True to this urge in him, Mussolini, when war was declared by Italy and the Italian Socialist party took a neutral or a hostile attitude toward it, broke with his party, abandoning his lesser for his greater love. He fought desperately and heroically from all accounts. He was wounded many times. If he had actually been wounded as often as the story now relates, he would have been shot completely to pieces.

Origin of Fascism.

Now where did the Fascisti come from, the instrument by which Mussolini has succeeded in expressing his dictatorial and patriotic soul? The name is revived from Fasces, a bundle of rods with an axe projecting from it which Roman officers in ancient times carried as a symbol of their authority, like a king carries a scepter. From this ancient Roman symbol of authority the Fascisti derive their name, which thus suggests the patriotic and imperialistic notions prominent among them.

During the period 1914-15 when Italy was trying to decide whether she would go into the war, and on which side, there were groups of 101 per cent patriots who called themselves Fasci Interventisti; they wanted Italy to intervene, to take part in the war. A similar tendency characterized the groups that organized themselves Fasci Combattimenti, that is to say, groups of combatants, soldiers. The first of such groups was organized in Milan in March, 1919.

Started Like American Legion.

The aims and motives of groups as of individuals are always mixed, and it is usually dangerous to try to simplify them too much. Bearing this in mind, however, it is safe to say that in the beginning the Fascist groups had no such program of reaction in mind as they have since carried out. We can probably best think of them as merely organizations of ex-combatants much like our American Legion and similar bodies. They were

composed of the boys who had come back from the trenches; they wanted to perpetuate the comradeships that had been set up there; they were not entirely rid of the sense of glamor and the glory of war and wanted to have the chance to play at war occasionally; they had learned to shoot; they had surplus energy; in many cases it was not easy to get steady jobs even for those who did not regard a steady job as too tame after the excitement of war. Here was a tremendous force that might be turned into various directions according to conditions and opportunities. In isolated instances our American Legion posts also took to breaking up labor and radical meetings. Had conditions been different in this country, the career of the Legion might have been very different too.

Progressive at First.

As a matter of fact, when the first Fascist group was formed in Milan in March, 1919, and for some time thereafter the program of the movement was decidedly progressive if not radical. Among the items in that program are the following: Woman suffrage; old age pensions; nationalization of factories for armaments and explosives; a capital levy on the right to pay for war debts; national councils organized according to occupation and not according to geographical distribution; abolition of the revenues of the bishops of the Catholic church. In those days it was by no means clear that Fascism was to become a reactionary, strike-busting, revolutionary-breaking force. To understand how the Fascist groups with such a program as this became, in 1921, the Fascist National party, and in October, 1922, the force that made Mussolini dictator of Italy; how they swept into power and well nigh swept the whole Italian labor and revolutionary movement out of existence, we have to bear in mind our previous chapters in which we traced the rise of the revolutionary movement in Italy in 1918-1920, and its failure to see the thing through, its failure actually to pull off the revolution and establish itself in complete power.

Wanted "Normalcy."

1. Italy craved order and stability, a return to settled life. After several years of war and two or three more of post war excitement and unrest, this desire came to be general among all classes of the population. After all, a nation can go on a drunk for just so long, then it must either sober up or go crazy and presently die. Whether the landowners, the capitalists, the monarchists and the church would have permitted the labor movement to organize Italy on a Socialist basis is a debatable question, as we have indicated. Certainly there were many thousands in Italy willing to give them their chance in the period immediately after the war. But the fact is, in any case, that they did not go through with it. The nation was ready, therefore, to welcome somebody else who would take the bull by the horns, restore peace and order, and send people back to work.

2. Nationalism expressing itself in patriotic emotions is still a very powerful force in the world. It was so in Italy. Italy had been humiliated by the peace treaty; she felt herself inferior to the other great powers; it was easy to make many Italian peasants and workers believe that their own depressed condition was due to the hateful

plotting of their enemies and that the only remedy was a great and conquering Italy like Rome of old. Had the Socialists been able to put the masses to work, building an industrial and political order on new lines, the spirit and energies of the people might thus have found an outlet. Lacking this they were easy prey for a movement intensely nationalistic and patriotic, promising to make the modern Italian lord of creation as the ancient Roman had been. Fascism was such a movement.

Reaction Steps In.

3. Italian capitalists and land owners wanted to do business at the old stand. They were getting tired of peasants seizing the land and workers taking possession of factories. They wanted to get back to "normalcy." To accomplish that and leave them free to rebuild the economic structure according to their own ideas of reconstruction, the farmer and labor movements had to be deflated just as they were in this country. But how to do it? In America we had a strong government that ably supported the financial interests in deflating the farmer and labor movement. In Italy the government was weak and inexperienced. But here were the Fascist groups of husky youngsters anxious for something to do, not averse to a little "rough stuff," out of jobs; ready for anything that would give them a living and some excitement. No better instrument could be imagined. Italian landlords and capitalists subsidized the Fascisti to the tune of millions of dollars, kept them in food, clothing, guns, and spending money, while they smashed furniture, broke up printing presses, torn down trade union and co-operative headquarters, and castor-oiled and black-jacked peasants and workers who had been active in seeking better conditions for themselves or their fellows.

Next time: Further reasons for the triumph of Fascism in Italy.

CHILD EXPLOITER BOOSTS FUND.

The Senate probe of the last Pennsylvania primary revealed that \$400,000 was contributed by President Grundy of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association.

The probers refer to Grundy as "a wealthy manufacturer of Eastern Pennsylvania and an experienced lobbyist." Grundy was "a reluctant witness," the committee reports.

Trade unionists are acquainted with the legislative activities of this manufacturer, who is a leading opponent of legislation against child labor and other remedial laws.

BOSS
THE TAILOR
1048 MARKET STREET
Five Doors Below Granada Theatre

Suits and Overcoats at Popular Prices



All Work Done Under Strictly Union Conditions

FIVE-DAY WEEK NOT UNCOMMON.

The five-day week is not uncommon in American industry, reports the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Because of popular interest in the five-day week, following Ford's announcement, the Bureau made a survey of the subject. The findings indicate that the flivver manufacturer is simply trailing behind many groups of organized workers.

Of the larger industries, the regular full-time five-day week is most prevalent in the manufacture of men's clothing. No less than 45 per cent of the establishments covered and almost one-third of the employees are working a five-day week.

The five-day week has made progress in other branches of the clothing trades. Most of the fur workers are on a five-day basis, but with provision for some Saturday work in the busy fall season. New York and Philadelphia cloth hat and cap makers will have a 40-hour week this year. Cloak, skirt and dressmakers of Boston, waterproof garment workers, cutters, pressers, button-hole makers, skirt and dress makers, ladies' tailors, all of New York, have the five-day week and in most cases the flat 40-hour week.

The five-day week is fairly well established by building workers, the trades most affected being lathers, plasterers and painters. The five-day week is not infrequent in the granite and stone trades.

In the printing of newspapers, especially those in foreign languages, a working week of 40 hours and less, but worked variously in five or six days, is quite frequent.

Other trades in which the five-day week is established to a greater or less extent are: Bakers, laundry workers, paper box board industry, foundries and machine shops and in the iron and steel industry.

"The iron and steel industry as a whole still has many employees on rather long hours, but the five-day week exists in certain occupations in certain plants. Thus, the 1926 survey by the Bureau found that 2.1 per cent of all the employees covered worked a regular five-day or five-night week. Most of the five-turn workers were in the bar mills (13 per cent of the total employees therein) and in the puddling mills (6 per cent of the total employees therein).

"In addition to the adoption of the five-day week as a regular practice in certain industrial establishments, as described above, there has been, in recent years, a significant extension of the practice of Saturday closing in the summer months. The practice is most extensive in retail stores and offices, but is known to exist also in other lines of business, although no very satisfactory data are available on this subject."

"I've swallowed my collar-button," gasped the grocer.

"Well," responded his wife, "you know where it is, anyway!"—The Progressive Grocer.

DEMAND THE UNION LABEL

ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING
AND PHOTO ENGRAVING

If a firm cannot place the Label of the
Allied Printing Trades Council on your
Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

TRADE UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE.

The regular meeting of the Trade Union Promotional League was held Wednesday evening, December 15, 1926, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple.

The meeting was called to order at 8:15 by President Matherson.

Roll was called and the absentees noted.

Minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

Communications—Minutes of Building Trades and Ladies' Auxiliary; read, noted and filed. From the Union Label Trades Department, in regard to demanding labeled goods; read, noted and filed.

Officers' and Committee Reports—Label Agent W. G. Desepte rendered a wonderful report of his work for the last two weeks; also reported that the display of labels in the window of Pettersen was a success. Moved, seconded and carried that the report of the Label Agent be received and concurred in.

Trustees reported favorably on the bills, same to be ordered paid.

Reports of Unions—Cigarmakers asked a demand for their label. Janitors—Bulletin is still unfair. Coopers—Business is slow. Glove Workers—Business is slow. Steamfitters—Business is fair. Tailors—Business is fair. Carpenters No. 34—Business is good. Grocery Clerks—Look for and demand the Clerks' monthly working button; color changes every month. Elevator Constructors—Business is good.

Ladies' Auxiliary reported that they are making good headway in their campaign for the label, card and button.

New Business—Moved, seconded and carried that we transfer half of our funds to the Brotherhood Bank.

There being no further business to come before the League, we adjourned at 9:45 p. m., to meet again on Wednesday evening, January 4, 1927.

Next meeting will be the nominations for officers for the ensuing term of 1927.

Fraternally submitted,
WM. HERBERT LANE, Secretary.

CHECK ON TIRES.

Glance at all four tires as you approach your car, advises the California State Automobile Association, as a few revolutions of a wheel on a flat tire can do much damage to the rubber.

HEADLIGHT ADJUSTMENT.

Headlights should be adjusted, according to the California State Automobile Association, every time a fender on your car is straightened or removed and re-installed.

KEEP SPARE COVERED.

Keep the spare tire on your car covered, advises the California State Automobile Association, thus protecting it from heat and light, enemies of rubber.

**Union House Union Clerks
Demand the Label**

We have every item of Men's Apparel
from Sox to Suits with the United
Garment Workers' Label

Johnson's

2554 MISSION STREET
Next to New Mission Theatre

"GOOD CLOTHES ON CREDIT"

Columbia
OUTFITTING CO.
MISSION STREET
at Twenty-second

W. D. Fennimore L. H. Rewig A. R. Fennimore



Prices
Reasonable
Eyes Tested
Satisfaction
Guaranteed

2508 MISSION STREET..... } SAN FRANCISCO
181 Post Street..... }
1221 Broadway..... } Oakland
2106 Shattuck Avenue..... } Berkeley
We Give Mission Street Merchant Coupons

**WHITTHORNE
& SWAN**

Can and Do
Undersell
on good, clean,
staple merchandise

MISSION STREET, NEAR 22ND
Formerly Davis' Department Store

THE WORLD'S
FINEST
FOOD MARKETS



THE WORLD'S
FINEST
FOOD MARKETS

SHOPPING EVERY DAY IN THE SPOTLESS FOOD MARKETS MEANS CON-
SISTENT SAVINGS

STORES IN

SAN FRANCISCO
OAKLAND

BERKELEY
ALAMEDA

BURLINGAME
SAN MATEO

PALO ALTO
VALLEJO

SENSE FORM CONGRESS.

"Thomas Jefferson could not endure intolerance. He believed that no man should be discriminated against because of his race or creed. His declaration for religious freedom has been written into the constitution of every state in the Union. No true American can fail to applaud Jefferson's principles of personal liberty in all things relating to religion."—Senator Royal S. Copeland of New York.

"The mania for new laws that cost the people

enormous sums and accomplish so little good, to a considerable extent grows out of the desire of active minority groups of our people to regulate everything and everybody. They wish to hasten the millennium and reform the world by law."—Representative John Q. Tilson of Connecticut.

"America needs today a baptism of Jeffersonian principles to carry the government back to the people from whom are derived all just powers in government."—Representative Clifton A. Woodrum of Virginia.

"The direct primary is a tool of democracy for shaping a people's government; it is a weapon in the hands of voters which they can effectively use in time of need."—Representative M. Clyde Kelly of Pennsylvania.

INJUNCTION DENIED.

Judge Campbell of Aberdeen, Wash., has refused to issue a permanent injunction against striking barbers. These workers were charged with all manner of crime, but the case collapsed when the court demanded evidence.



An opportunity for Savings Depositors to share in the profits of the bank.

Deposits made up to and including January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

Call in person or mail in your start on a Savings Account now.

BANKING HOURS

Early and late windows operated from 9 A. M. to 10 A. M. and from 3 P. M. to 5:30 P. M.

Regular banking hours daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Saturday evenings, 6 to 8.

Member of the Federal Reserve System.

Under United States Government supervision and backed by the combined resources of the Brotherhood financial organization.

Depository for the State of California and the City and County of San Francisco.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT

Open daily from 8:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.
Saturday, 8:30 A. M. to 1 P. M. Saturday evenings, 6 to 8 o'clock.

BROTHERHOOD
NATIONAL BANK **D**

O'FARRELL at MARKET
SAN FRANCISCO

PEACE CONFERENCE FAILURE.

The effort toward conciliation in the San Francisco Building Trades strike has reached a deadlock, it was revealed Tuesday.

Inability to proceed further with the present negotiations was announced on behalf of the unions by Harry A. Milton, secretary of the joint conference committee of the international unions.

Reason for the deadlock, as stated by Milton, was an "ultimatum" from the employers and Industrial Association, insisting that the American plan open shop method of employment must be conceded by the unions as a basis for any settlement.

In reply to Milton, a statement was issued by Colbert Coldwell, president of the Industrial Association and representative of that organization in the negotiations. Coldwell asserts that the labor leaders broke off the discussions "as a result of their realization that San Francisco would never consent to the return of closed union shop conditions in the building industry."

Milton's letter suggests the possibility of renewing the peace efforts through either the conciliation committee of the United States Department of Labor or through a committee of Supervisors recently appointed by Mayor Rolph to seek a settlement of the strike.

Denying as "manifestly untrue" the claim of the representatives of the Industrial Association that they represent the public, Milton asserts that "the members of organized labor themselves represent many thousands more of the public than does the entire membership of the Industrial Association."

He asserts that organized labor is willing and anxious to meet and confer with the employers for the purpose of adjusting any misunderstanding, with public representation and participation if they are desired.

Milton also made public a memorandum first offered by the representatives of the international unions as a basis for settlement. It suggested that committees of contractors on one side and of labor on the other get together and work out an understanding; that, should they fail, the matter be referred to a joint conference board with equal representation, and that this board in turn select an arbitrator, whose decision would be final and binding on both parties.

The memorandum also suggested that in the event of disputes between employers and employees, an arbitration board of equal representation consider the matter, with recourse to an impartial umpire if unable to agree.

Coldwell declared in his statement that in a number of informal conferences prior to the formal conference, union representatives were told it would be impossible through conference to bring about any understanding that would involve either weakening or abandoning the American plan basis of employment.

When the union representatives appeared determined to confine their conferences to demands for a return to the closed union basis of employment, the Association representatives merely repeated in a formal way what had been informally stated before, Caldwell said.

Herewith is presented the entire correspondence released yesterday relative to the attempt on the part of representatives of the public, the Industrial Association and union labor to conciliate the building trades dispute.

Harry A. Milton's letter to the public and his letter to Colbert Coldwell set forth labor's attitude toward the situation. Also submitted by Milton is the memorandum on a suggested basis of settlement presented to the early meetings of the conference.

The attitude of the employers and the Industrial Association is presented in the so-called ultimatum served on the labor conferees, and the statement of

Colbert Coldwell, president of the Industrial Association, issued after Milton had released the correspondence yesterday.

Here is Milton's letter:

"January 4, 1927.

"To the Public:

"The representatives of the various building trades unions have conscientiously endeavored to bring about an understanding that would insure industrial peace and prosperity in San Francisco. After conferences with representatives of the Builders' Exchange and associated organizations meeting jointly with representatives of the Industrial Association, we submitted a memorandum that might be used as a basis of understanding. In reply to our memorandum an ultimatum was served upon us, to which our letter of December 30, 1926, is a reply.

"We have been notified that the Industrial Association would not permit any understanding to be reached that they felt in any way conflicted with their so-called American plan principles. The representatives of the Industrial Association have claimed that they represent the public. Their claim is manifestly untrue. We submit that the members of organized labor themselves represent many thousands more of the public than does the entire membership of the Industrial Association.

"Organized labor is willing and anxious to meet and confer with the employers for the purpose of adjusting any misunderstanding. If public representation and participation are desired, organized labor is perfectly agreeable to have negotiations conducted through the committee of Supervisors appointed by the Mayor of San Francisco, or by such representatives of the conciliation department of the United States Department of Labor as may be authorized by J. J. Davis, Secretary of the United States Department of Labor. We are sure that all citizens will agree that such committees would truly, impartially and justly represent the public.

"Respectfully submitted,

"HARRY A. MILTON,

"Secretary, Joint Conference Committee of Representatives of International Unions."

Here is the memorandum first offered by representatives of international unions as a basis for settlement:

For the purpose of a better understanding we would suggest:

That the right of both parties to this memorandum to organize and collectively deal with each other by committee of their own choosing shall not be abridged or interfered with:

That committees of the contractors on the one side and labor on the other side, in equal numbers, get together and work out an understanding, sub-

ject to ratification by both parties, and should they fail, then the matter be referred to a joint conference board consisting of equal representation, they in turn to select an arbitrator, whose decision shall be final and binding on both parties;

That the right of the employers to employ men of their own choice is recognized, and the right of the employee to work for whomsoever he desires is also recognized;

That no system of control of the free flow of material to any operation be tolerated because of either the employer or employee exercising this right;

That the employment of apprentices shall not be prohibited, but the number of apprentices shall be regulated by a mutually satisfactory board with power to act to see that the apprentice gets the proper training at his trade and that the employers get the proper service from the apprentices;

That in the event that a disagreement arises between a group of employers and their employees in regard to the regulation of wages, hours and working conditions, then the matters in dispute

BENDER'S

The Family Shoe Store

2412 Mission St., near Twentieth

Packard Shoes
for Men

Martha Washington
Shoes for Women

A WASHPROOF
OVERALL
CAN'T BUST 'EM
UNION MADE
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47.1% stronger - 41.8% finer than Denim
WON'T SHRINK!

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SAVINGS

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COMMERCIAL

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MEMBER ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO

526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

DECEMBER 31st, 1926

Assets.....	\$111,776,567.46
Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	4,550,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund over \$565,000.00, standing on Books at.....	1.00

MISSION BRANCH.....	Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH.....	Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH.....	Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH.....	West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

Interest paid on Deposits at the rate of
FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 1/4) per cent per annum,
COMPUTED MONTHLY and COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY,
AND MAY BE WITHDRAWN QUARTERLY

shall be submitted to an arbitration board composed of equal representation of both employer and employee, which board may call in an impartial umpire, if unable to agree.

It is agreeable that the subject matter be referred to a sub-committee for further consideration.

Milton gives out the following copy of the so-called "ultimatum," handed to the union representative, Lakey, at the first meeting of the sub-committee of three:

The American plan open shop method of employment to be conceded.

A committee of three known as a wage board to handle wages only, to sit annually commencing the first of September of each year, listen to all views and reviews on the wage question in the building industry for mechanics employed on the buildings, and to render its decision by the first of October. Said decision to be effective the following April 1st and until the next April 1st.

Such committee to be composed of one man selected by the employers, one man selected by the workers, these two to select the third man.

The industrial relations committee of the Builders' Exchange to at all times during the year sit as a grievance committee for the purpose of hearing complaints of the workers and for the purpose of adjusting them.

Here is Reply.

And here is the letter of the unions replying to the above:

"San Francisco, Dec. 30, 1926.

"Industrial Association of San Francisco.

"Attention Mr. C. Coldwell, 57 Sutter Street.

"Gentlemen:

"Your written ultimatum delivered to us on December 27th has been considered by our committee of seven, and afterwards by the entire building trades group. The first paragraph of your ultimatum reads as follows: 'The American plan open shop method of employment to be conceded.'

"This paragraph aims at the absolute destruction of our organizations and precludes the right of the worker to deal with his employer relative to wages or working conditions. It precludes the possibility of the worker and his employer meeting on even terms.

"Acceptance of your ultimatum is impossible, and unless modified raises an impassable barrier by which you have terminated further negotiations.

"Very truly yours,

"HARRY A. MILTON,

"Secretary, Joint Conference Committee of Representatives of International Unions."

Here is the answer to Milton's statement, issued last night by Colbert Coldwell, president of the Industrial Association:

The conferences between the representatives of the building trades unions, a committee of building industry employers and officers and directors of the Industrial Association have been broken off by the union leaders as a result of their realization that San Francisco would never consent to the return of closed union shop conditions in the building industry.

Prior to the formal conferences a number of informal conferences were held between individuals representing the unions and individuals representing the employers and the Industrial Association. In all of these informal conferences the representatives of the unions were told that it would be impossible through conference to bring about any understanding that would involve either the weakening or abandonment of the American plan basis of employment.

The representatives of the unions were apparently willing to confer notwithstanding this plain statement, but immediately upon the open-

ing of the formal conferences the spokesmen for the unions advanced for discussion only such questions which embodied their demands that San Francisco return to the old closed union basis of employment in the building trades.

At all times the union leaders seemed determined to confine the conferences to such questions and it finally seemed necessary to the representatives of the employers and the representatives of the Industrial Association to say to the union leaders in a formal way that which had been repeatedly stated to some of them in informal conferences.

The Industrial Association went into these conferences not only willing but anxious to meet the views of the representatives of labor so long as in so doing they did not jeopardize the constitutional right handed down to the individual to seek, secure and retain work for which he is fitted irrespective of membership or lack of membership in any organization or association of any kind.

TOPS \$600,000.

The Union Labor Life Insurance Company announced that it has reached its financial goal and that stock books would be officially and finally closed January 31st, after which no stock can be sold. Those wishing stock have until that date to file application with the company.

New headquarters have been leased by the company at 1701-11 Connecticut, the company has 5500 square feet of floor space in a well-lighted triangle in one of the choicest locations in Washington.

The company now has \$601,000 in cash paid in, while total stock subscribed for runs to a total of \$620,000. It is expected that the figure will be much higher by January 31st, the date for closing the books.

"It is not any longer a question of raising needed money," said a representative of the company today. "It is now a matter of leaving the opportunity to participate open a little longer to give tardy ones a chance. But those who want to come in must act quickly, because no stock can be had after January 31st."

Policies are in the hands of the printer, expert insurance talent is being engaged, an office staff organized, furniture ordered, rate book and application forms prepared, everything incident to the opening of a large business is being got under way at top speed.

One of the amazing features of the organization of The Union Labor Life Insurance Company is the fact that its stock had been sold and the entire work of organization and promotion done on a cost of less than three per cent, something practically unheard of in corporation organization and promotion. The company's officers are proud of this economical and efficient achievement.

Men will fight for a principle, but women make the best soldiers in the army of the union label.

DEFINES "TRUE DEMOCRACY."

In the season's greeting to friends, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, gave this definition of "true democracy":

"A free state built upon free labor, with liberty for its watchword and justice as its guide, is the ideal of a true democracy—that form of democracy which Lowell characterized so suggestively if incompletely as one in which every man has a chance and knows that he has it.

"To the hectic, emotional radicalism that clamors for the exaltation of the mediocre and the unfit, and upon which false democracy builds, true democracy will oppose a healthy intellectual liberalism that will aim to redress old wrongs without inflicting new ones.

"This liberalism of true democracy sees the end of a perfected individualism not in selfishness but in service, not in isolation but in fraternity."

UNEASY LIES THE CROWNED HEAD!

There's Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, the boss of baseball. Contemplate his situation. The present high school generation will not remember the stir this Mountain Man kicked up when he soaked Standard Oil twenty-nine million dollars as a fine for being a trust. But that's what he did back "in the dim dead days" of the misty past. Standard Oil has prospered amazingly since it was fined and ordered dissolved by Landis, the fearless. Then Landis became boss of baseball—czar, dictator, arbitrary high Mikado of the diamond. Now he has inflamed a large mass of public opinion by firing Ty Cobb and Tris Speaker for life for alleged acts which that same public opinion believes were never committed. To make a long story short, that's what comes of dictators. And to make the short story only one sentence longer, why in blazes should a democracy have dictators anyway?

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FURNISHERS
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HEADQUARTERS FOR
OCCIDENTAL
STOVES AND RANGES**

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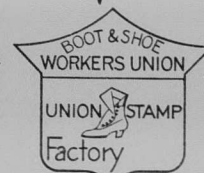
We ask all members of organized labor to purchase shoes bearing our Union Stamp on the sole, inner-sole or lining of the shoe. We ask you not to buy any shoes unless you actually see this Union Stamp.

Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor
246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

COLLIS LOVELY
General President

CHARLES L. BAINE
General Secretary-Treasurer



LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1927

The new year is now only about one week old, but already many resolutions have been broken by those who passed them too lightly. There is one resolution, however, that trade unionists should have passed in all seriousness and which should be religiously adhered to and that is that in future they will be consistent unionists and demand the union label on all articles purchased. The union label furnished an easy way for all to help in the forward march of the organized workers.

The American Library Association has made a study of the available educational statistics which show that the average education of all those who work in our shops and mills and factories is less than seven and a half years. Out of every hundred engaged today in industry less than two have been to college or university, four are entered in part-time vocational, commercial or night schools, six are enrolled in the correspondence schools. Education after the public elementary school has ceased for 89 per cent of the industrial workers.

The Legislature is now in session and although the Governor has recommended that the number of bills passed be kept at an absolute minimum, it is more than likely that a greater number than ever before will go through the mills. There can be no question but that we are getting altogether too many laws on our statute books, but members of all legislative bodies are up against the demands of their constituents and they are afraid that in every instance that they refuse to comply with these demands they lose votes, so that they usually try to put bills through in order to maintain their popularity and not because they feel that the laws are necessary or desirable. Governor Richardson, through his power of veto, cut the number down considerably, but there are those who insist that that was the real reason for his defeat at the last election. Whether that is true or not, of course, we have no way of telling, but it is a certainty that every time he vetoed a bill he made one or more enemies for himself. Somebody favored every bill or it would not have been introduced and passed.

Labor and Wages

When it comes to the discussion of wages, all sorts of people seem to feel that they know all about the question and that their particular theory is the right and proper one. Some of them may never have worked for wages in their lives, and others of them may never have even earned a dollar in their lives in any manner whatever, but still they are sure that, in theory at least, their ideas are worthy of consideration and should be adopted by society. It is a very easy thing for one man to stand off in the shade and see another laying cobblestones, with his back bent and a blistering sun beating down on the back of his neck, and then place a value upon the worker's efforts by saying: "Oh, he doesn't mind it, because he is used to it." But it is another thing to get in and do the job and in that way get used to it and understand the actual situation. The worker understands labor and wages in a way that no individual who has not undergone practical experience can hope to acquire. We are not contending that the worker is infallible in the matter of measuring the value of his service or that he is without the element of human selfishness that so influences almost all human beings. Rather are we endeavoring to set forth that from practical experience, other things being equal, the worker ought to be better able to determine such questions than those who are guided only by theory.

However, in a recent issue of Tax Facts, published in Los Angeles, we came upon a discussion of wages, with a reference to a "Cultural Wage," that attracted our attention:

"A 'living wage' was the cry of labor a few years ago. Then came the plea for a 'saving wage.' Now is heard an argument for a 'cultural wage.' Just what the demarkation of these different wages may be it would be difficult to say, but it marks successive stages in the advance of labor.

"A living wage has been defined as a sum that will maintain the so-called American standard of living. The saving wage would maintain that standard and permit the worker to lay by something for a rainy day. The cultural wage includes the first two, and in addition would enable the family to do a little traveling and acquire some of the refinements that are supposed to distinguish gentle folk from the 'lower classes.'

"This is well. If civilization means anything, it means that all persons desiring, and having aptitude for refinement, should have the opportunity to acquire it. Culture should be a matter of desert. It should not depend upon the accident of birth, or the chance of calling.

"But why gauge wages by any such artificial or arbitrary standard? Wages are payment for service, and the only just compensation of a free man is the amount of service rendered. One may render little service, another great service; but whether it be little or great the wage should correspond.

"As there are no commercial values aside from human service, each man should receive as much as he gives. When that occurs, when the deadheads of society have been cut off, the cultural wage will be the minimum for everyone willing to work."

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Assemblyman Roy J. Nielsen of Sacramento has filed a bill with the House committee assigning certain monies in the State Treasury to the State Veterans Home at Yountville for the purpose of replacing frame buildings more than fifty years old and still being used by veterans of the Civil and Spanish wars. Many of the buildings are of three and four stories and are not equipped with fire escapes. The money to be used, amounting to more than \$250,000, in erecting modern, concrete buildings, is the State's revenue from the boxing games approved at the last session of the Legislature.

Representative Connery, of Massachusetts, has offered a resolution in the House directing the committee on education to report inaccuracies and misstatements of fact in school textbooks purporting to give a history of the part played by the American forces in the World War. Mr. Connery entered the army as a private and emerged as a color sergeant. He served at the front in the Yankee Division. He says he has been amazed by the array of misleading and false statements contained in school histories as brought to light by Col. Thomas J. Dickson, resulting in a false representation, which, according to Col. Dickson, makes America a laughing stock in the eyes of other countries.

In assailing the direct primary, Vice-President Dawes and others are turning toward the bad old past, not toward the hopeful future. The convention system of nominating candidates for public office was discarded because its evils became so manifest that the nation could no longer stomach them. The corruption, dishonest and autocracy that the convention system bred resulted in the coming of the direct primary, which was a distinct step toward wider democracy. The direct primary has not brought the millennium in politics, but all in all, it has bettered political conditions. It has weakened the power of the political boss and has given the public, including labor, more of a "say" in the selection of candidates. The public has not always made the best and fullest use of the direct primary, but it is there to use as the people will. Opposition to a return to the discredited convention system is a fight in which all progressives and forward looking persons can join.

Senator Borah let out a blast about what an ass the State Department was in charging Mexico with being Bolshevik. Then he tore loose about the landing of marines in Nicaragua. He threatened to arouse the Senate and lead the Foreign Relations Committee in revolt against such abuse of force. Then he went to see Secretary of State Kellogg. Then he said he hadn't so much to say and indicated that we'd all better wait and see. Newspapers quoted him as inferring that the whole Nicaraguan mess was fomented by a group of Americans. This put the Liberal Sacasa under a cloud of suspicion. Now the truth is, the tool of American interests is Diaz, the "president" elected by the State Department aboard a United States cruiser through the person of a "diplomatic" representative. The further truth is that Senator Borah seems to be repeating himself. It will not be forgotten that, when he started his so-called Russian investigation he promised a full hearing. But when Samuel Gompers marched into the room with a bushel of papers, the Senator from Idaho said in substance, "We can't make any headway against the Teapot Dome investigation, so let's go over and listen to that instead." There never was any further hearing. Must the righteousness of all things depend upon the exigencies of politics?

WIT AT RANDOM

Women may be as able as men at automobile driving, but we as an expert pedestrian always jump faster and farther when we find ourself in the path of a woman-driven car.—New York Herald Tribune.

The obedient husband handed his wife his first pay after their marriage.

"Here's the week's roll, dear," he said.

"Hmpf!" she snorted, after counting the bills.

"This isn't anything like the rolls that father used to make!"—American Legion Weekly.

Prospective Employer—"Why did you leave your last place?"

Chauffeur—"My guv'nor and his wife fell out, sir."

Prospective Employer—"Oh, but why leave for that?"

Chauffeur—"Well, if you must know, sir, they fell out of the car."—London Opinion.

"There are two sides to every question," proclaimed the sage.

"Yes," said the fool, "and there are two sides to a sheet of fly-paper; but it makes a difference to the fly which side he chooses."—The Outlook.

A pacifistic gentleman stopped to try to settle a juvenile row.

"My boy," he said to one of the combatants, "do you know what the Good Book says about fighting?"

"Aw!" snorted the youth, "fightin' ain't one of them things you kin get out of a book, mister."—American Legion Weekly.

McGuinness had been posted to keep guard over the entrance to a road which led to an old and unsafe bridge. Presently a car came along and he held up his hand.

"What's the matter?" growled the driver.

At that moment McGuinness recognized him as the county magistrate.

"Oh, it's yerself, Yer Honor," he said genially.

"Yes, it is!" was the snappy answer.

"'Tis all right, then," said Mac, as he stepped politely out of the way. "I got orders to let no traffic through because of the rotten bridge, but seein' it's you, Yer Honor, 'tis a pleasure—go right ahead, sir!"—American Legion Weekly.

He was a stranger in the neighborhood and had been brought to a dance at the local deaf-and-dumb hospital by an old friend, the doctor.

"How on earth can I ask a deaf-and-dumb girl to dance?" he asked, a trifle anxiously.

"Just smile and bow to her," replied the doctor.

So the young man picked out a pretty girl and bowed and smiled, and she bowed and smiled, and away they danced.

They danced not only one dance that evening, but three, and he was on the point of asking her for another when a strange man approached his partner and said, soulfully:

"I say, darling, when are we going to have another dance? It's almost an hour since I had one with you."

"I know, dear," answered the girl, "but I don't know how to get away from this deaf-and-dumb fellow!"—Tid-Bits.

Floorwalker—"That customer said you did not show her common civility.

Salesgirl—"Uh, I showed her everything in this department."—Life.

THE CHERRY TREE.

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Happy New Year! Everybody says it. It comes out automatically after the first six repetitions. Same to you and many of 'em. Also automatic after the first six shots. But it's all right. One day gets soaked in wishes for happiness, even if the wishes don't go very deep. Nobody can be so very ugly when everybody's talking Happy New Year. Professors in psychology could deliver long lectures about it, but that is not the purpose for which we are gathered.

* * *

Everybody wants to know what the New Year will bring. Here follows the only reliable forecast for 1927: American finance will continue to expand the borders of the new and fast-growing American financial imperialism. This will cause much trouble and a lot of profits. There may or may not be tax reductions. Politics will be politics. Some crooks will be put in jail. More will remain at liberty. Almost anyone who wants a drink will get it and practically on time. Aimee Semple McPherson and the Rev. J. Frank Norris will get off the front page.

* * *

Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis' middle name will probably start on a still hunt for Mahomet. Ty Cobb and Tris Speaker will know whether fame is a fickle jade or a grand old woman. President Coolidge will give forth several volumes of silence, mostly played up on page one of a press that has lost most of its sense of balance and news value. The American Federation of Labor will gain members. Henry Ford will continue to be Henry Ford, to the great delight of barn dance fiddlers and the proletariat—except that part of it which refuses to be fooled about his five-day week.

The items here enumerated include everything that can happen, except war in the Balkans, more or less Mussolini on the Italian boot heel, settlement of the Tacna-Arica question, the reconstruction of China, emancipation of the Russian people and another spill by the Prince of Wales. New Year comes. Its coming is less significant than most folks will admit. Really and practically, January 1st is like the first of any other month in most important matters. Spiritually it is of less moment than many other days. Lots of folks talk about turning over "a new leaf" on New Year's Day. That is generally a sign of moral weakness—of needing some sort of post to lean against before doing what ought to have been done long ago.

* * *

But important or not, we make a great fuss about January 1st. We blow bells and ring horns until insanity seems a pleasant refuge for tortured nerves. We make a madhouse of every habitation. January 1st is more a symbol than anything else. It is a sign of a new cycle, and all life seems to run in cycles. But other days more aptly mark most of the important cycles of life. However, the calendar being what it is, we pick on January 1st and go to it with gusto in such measure as our more or less wearied souls permit. We make idiots of ourselves—and the queer thing about it is that most of us enjoy it immensely! Happy New Year, and may your shadow never grow shorter!

All the world loves a lover, and it also loves to snicker at his love letters when read in court in a breach-of-promise suit.—Florida Times-Union.

THE STORY OF WORKERS' EDUCATION.

By Harold Coy,
Instructor in Labor Journalism, Commonwealth
College, Mena, Arkansas.

II. Education for a "Going Concern."

Today workers' education is not only a part of the labor movement but it flourishes throughout the world—in Europe, the United States, South America, Japan—wherever there is a labor movement of any strength. More than 25,000 workers have enrolled in workers' education classes in the United States during the past ten or twenty years, and the total of such classes and projects comes to several hundred. Whence comes this demand for workers' education? What needs is it calculated to meet? To understand, we must look back at our movement.

Back when prairie schooners went lumbering over Western deserts, scattered workers here and there, remembering that "in union there is strength," were banding themselves together in order to secure some slight improvement in their condition of life. They had one weapon: they could strike—a little. Their officers were likely to be the best educated among them, but frequently even the officers could read little and cipher less.

Both the prairie schooner and the labor movement have changed. The prairie schooner has changed into the modern locomotive, and the feeble workingmen's organizations of yesterday have become mechanisms just as intricate. You could almost say that one has changed because the other has. For the power of the great industrial organization which owns the locomotive had to be met with corresponding power. National labor organizations had to be built up; organizers became necessary. Lines of communication within the organization had to be established; keen executives became imperative, and even the routine details of the organization called for people with specialized abilities and training.

Labor's weapons have increased as labor's power has grown. The strike has remained a powerful weapon, but in order to make it effective a union must have speakers to solidify the ranks of the strikers, publicists to interpret grievances to the public, and tactful but astute officers to draw up an eventual settlement. If both employer and union decide that it is too costly to fight out their differences and that it is better to take them to an arbitration board, labor cannot depend on appeals to sentimentality to move stern mediators. Labor's advocates must match their wits with the shrewdest minds that big business can hire—they must "know their stuff" and be able to produce hard facts and convincing figures on costs of living, comparative wages, industrial conditions, and many other points.

And labor's needs do not stop even here. Labor knocks at legislative doors for protective laws, but unless it has friends inside there will be no answer; for the legislators will be too busy seeing what they can do for labor's employers, who have probably done their knocking a little earlier. Labor thus finds itself in politics, and the carrying through of a political program presupposes qualified people to do the job.

Again, labor is taking an interest in banking, insurance and other co-operative activities. Competition with established enterprises immediately enters the equation. And finally, pioneers in labor progress are sponsoring such things as legal and health services for union men and women, are building up a more powerful labor press, are making surveys for the elimination of waste in industry, and are even seeking for workers the partial or complete control of industry itself.

The necessity of technically trained people for all these undertakings need scarcely be pointed out.

The nature of one of the tasks ahead of workers' education is clear. Workers' education seems destined to perform at least as important functions in the field of labor as professional schools do in the fields of medicine, law and engineers. But that is not all.

LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—When did the apprenticeship system of training workers first come into use?

A.—The custom of requiring a beginning worker to serve a period of preliminary training and learning before being permitted to follow his trade or craft reaches back at least as far as the sixteenth century. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth it was enacted that no person should work at any trade without serving an apprenticeship of seven years.

Q.—What is the "Big Four"?

A.—This is a term commonly applied to the four principal organizations of railroad workers—the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Q.—Did the last American Federation of Labor convention have anything to say on the subject of free speech?

A.—Yes. The convention reiterated previous declarations in favor of representative government, freedom of speech, press and assembly and of the right of the workers to organize.

EMPLOYERS CAUSE OF TIPPING SYSTEM. (By International Labor News Service.)

President J. C. Shanessy of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union, who recently addressed the New York State Journeymen Barbers' State Association, has explained that in his address to the delegates he did not "bitterly berate" the barbers for accepting tips, and in fact, did not mention the subject in his talk as has been reported. He says, however, "that no evil has driven more men from the barber shops of this North American continent than the employers and journeymen mistreating that portion of the public who fail to tip the barber."

Mr. Shanessy says that "the employers of the country are wholly responsible for the tipping system, the same as the Pullman Company is responsible for the porters being forced to depend on the public to contribute to their support on account of the low wages paid."

President Shanessy points out that the same system prevails in hotels and restaurants of the country "where there is ample return on the money invested to pay the employees a sufficient wage so they need not be dependent upon public gratuities."

The barbers' chief says there is no honest man who dares deny "the tipping system is a bad one." He asks: Do barbers tip clerks who wait on them? Do they tip the carpenter, plumber, the stea-fitter or other craftsmen? Then why, he asks, should the general public tip the barbers?

In the world of labor the union label is the starry banner of liberty and altruism.

Demand the union label, card and button whenever you are spending your union-earned money. Be a genuine trade unionist at all times.

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Patronize White Laundries Only!
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Lowest prices and biggest values in
Dry Goods, Furnishings, Groceries,
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Every sale backed by our
IRON CLAD MONEY BACK
GUARANTEE

THE NEXT CONVENTION.

Boston has been selected by the Executive Committee for the Fifth National Convention of the Workers Education Bureau of America. The Boston Trade Union College, one of the oldest Trade Union Colleges in this country, which extended the invitation to the Executive Committee, is to act as host to the delegates in company with the Central Labor Union and the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

This convention will celebrate six years of educational service on the part of the Bureau. It will be the fifth convention that has been held in this period of time. While the exact date and place has not been decided upon, it will undoubtedly follow the practice of previous years and be held during the last three days in the week following Easter, namely April 22, 23 and 24. Details as to place and date will be sent to all affiliated groups at the time of the next "News Service."

With this issue of the "News Service" we are sending to all our affiliated members a copy of the constitution of the Bureau. We call particular attention to the provisions of the Constitution under the heading of Regular and Special Conventions. "Delegates to the general conventions must be representatives of the classes or organizations they represent and must have been in affiliation at least 60 days before such meeting to carry voice and vote."

We are eager to have this as representative a convention as possible. If organizations are not affiliated or if their dues have not been paid, we urge compliance with the provisions of the constitution.

TIME TO DIG UP DAHLIAS.

"Take up your dahlia bulbs within the next week, and they will be in ideal condition to plant next April." This is the message broadcast today by the California Dahlia Society, Carl Salbach, president.

All good San Franciscans should take care of their dahlia bulbs, according to the chairman of the Public Welfare Committee of the Board of Supervisors, Milo F. Kent, under whose chaperonage the dahlia was last year declared to be San Francisco's official flower. "This is the time of the year to begin thinking about making a glorious showing of color in our fall gardens," said Kent.

The official instructions to dahlia gardeners about digging their bulbs is as follows:

All dahlias will have spread the single bulb which was planted last year to six or eight tubers. These should be dug carefully, leaving some dirt around the clump, and taking great pains not to bruise or bend the stalk or neck of the individual bulbs. Store the clumps, after labelling them for color and type, in a cool, thoroughly dry place. If the storage place is too warm, the bulbs will shrivel. If it is too cold they will freeze. If it is too damp, they will rot. It should be dark, too, if possible, to keep them from sprouting prematurely. That is all, until next April, when it will be time to plant them. It is possible to plant them even as early as March 1st, and by planting every two weeks, a long succession of bloom can be assured, but April is the normal time for a single planting.

The worst enemy of the union label is the trade unionist who neglects it.

An investment of over One Hundred Million Dollars in United States, State, County and Municipal Bonds

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CONDITION
Head Office (San Francisco) and Branches

BANK OF ITALY

SAVINGS COMMERCIAL TRUST

December 30, 1926

RESOURCES

First Mortgage Loans on Real Estate.....	\$147,176,722.52	
Other Loans and Discounts.....	108,380,510.85	\$255,557,233.37
United States Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness.....	\$ 85,011,778.71	
State, County and Municipal Bonds.....	29,007,149.12	
Other Bonds and Securities.....	14,690,350.75	
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank.....	921,000.00	

TOTAL U. S. AND OTHER SECURITIES.....		129,630,278.58
Due from Federal Reserve Bank.....	\$ 21,116,459.07	
Cash and Due from Other Banks.....	35,555,262.09	

TOTAL CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS.....		56,671,721.16
Banking Premises, Furniture, Fixtures and Safe Deposit Vaults (Ninety-eight Bank- ing Offices in Sixty-five California Cities).....		8,624,036.01
Other Real Estate Owned.....		924,070.82
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit and Acceptances.....		6,423,678.09
Interest Earned on Bonds and Loans.....		3,009,746.12
Employees' Pension Fund (Actual Value \$255,792.35) Standing on the Books at.....		1.00
Other Resources.....		141,007.83

TOTAL RESOURCES.....		\$460,981,772.98
----------------------	--	------------------

DEPOSITS: Savings.....	\$281,754,543.89	
Commercial.....	134,901,967.17	\$416,656,511.06
Dividends Unpaid.....		907,166.75
Discount Collected but not earned.....		61,082.05
Letters of Credit and Acceptances.....		6,428,978.59

CAPITAL PAID IN.....	\$ 20,000,000.00	
(On March 15, 1927, the Paid In Capital will be \$25,000,000.)		
SURPLUS.....	10,700,000.00	
(On March 15, 1927, the Surplus will be \$18,200,000.)		
UNDIVIDED PROFITS.....	3,218,288.41	
INTEREST EARNED.....	3,009,746.12	
(On Bonds and Loans—Uncollected.)		
INVESTED CAPITAL (Including Interest Earned).....		36,928,034.53

TOTAL LIABILITIES.....		\$460,981,772.98
All charge-offs, expenses and interest payable to end of half-year have been deducted in above statement.		

STOCKHOLDERS AUXILIARY CORPORATION

(The Capital Stock of this Corporation is owned share for share by the stockholders of the Bank of Italy.)
Invested Capital, \$11,635,450.66

The COMBINED CAPITAL INVESTMENT of both Corporations on March 15, 1927, will be over \$71,500,000.00

NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS, 626,046

Aunt Mary's Doughnuts

508 VALENCIA STREET

Phone Market 7600

COFFEE and DOUGHNUTS
SODA FOUNTAIN
ALL UNION HELP

Phil Benedetti

The Florist

2980 16th Street

San Francisco

Hemlock 7400

Phone Hemlock 599

The Hub Restaurant

Nielsen Bros., Prop.

1680 MARKET STREET

Market and Haight Streets

Branch of 16th Street Restaurant
3027 16th Street

Phone Douglas 2412

25 Years' Experience

Oculists' Prescriptions Filled

GEO. P. MARTIN

OPTOMETRIST AND OPTICIAN

Office with G. E. Biddell & Co., Kodaks, Etc.
714 MARKET STREET SAN FRANCISCO

Phone Market 5725

UNION STORE

BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices
510 VALENCIA STREET SAN FRANCISCO

JULIUS S. GODEAU

FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER

41 VAN NESS AVE.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

PRIVATE EXCHANGE MARKET 711
OAKLAND STOCKTON
FUNERAL SERVICE THAT SAVES AND SERVES

Home of Generous Credit

DRESS WELL

On Easy Terms

HOME CLOTHING CO.

2500 MISSION STREET

EVERYTHING

FOR THE

HOME

EASY TERMS

Sterling

FURNITURE COMPANY

BUNSTER & SAXE

1049 MARKET STREET

GRANADA THEATRE DIRECTLY OPP.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

As an evidence that the printing business has not been the worst during the past year, we are informed that several of the offices in this city made their composing room employees presents of bonuses at the end of the past year. The employees of the Reynard Press are particularly happy, having been presented with very substantial sums in accordance with the length of service with the firm. As an evidence of the composing room employees' appreciation, and in conformity with international law, those members called at headquarters and paid dues on the amount of bonus received. We might also state for the benefit of all the members that according to international law it is necessary that they pay assessments on every dollar received, whether in the nature of straight salaries, presents or bonuses received from their employers. Members in several of the offices where bonuses were given out have as yet made no report to the secretary or paid dues thereon. Those members of the union who received bonuses of any kind will save themselves embarrassment if they will report to the secretary and pay their dues. In times gone by some who have sought to evade payment of this have found to their sorrow that it did not pay, as they have been called to strict account for their laxness.

"W. B. Latta, accompanied by his wife, came down from San Francisco to visit the Southland, and also San Diego and adjacent sections, to see the ponies and other things run. He is chairman of the Examiner chapel in 'Frisco, and formerly worked on the Examiner in this city, and has lots of friends among the printers."—Los Angeles Citizen.

During the past week the writer has received word from C. E. Fisk, superintendent of the Hancock Bros. plant, who is spending an extended vacation with his aged mother at Summerland, to the effect that the employees of the office presented him with a beautiful Hamilton watch and chain as a Christmas memento. The watch was appropriately inscribed and was accompanied by a lodge card locket bearing the emblem of the Elks' Lodge. Mr. Fisk states that his protracted rest has greatly benefited his health, but that he will be glad to again resume active work in the very near future.

G. H. Davie reports the arrival on December 11th of a fine baby girl at his home in this city. Mother and child doing nicely, thank you.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Vierra are jubilant over the arrival during the past week of a brand new baby girl whom they have christened Shirley.

W. F. Lott reports the birth on January 2nd of a baby boy in his home which has been named Byron David. Mr. Lott proposes within a few years to teach the young man the operation of the newest model linotype machines.

The firm of Andersen & Henderson, linotypers, who some months ago took over the plant and business of Lucius Maginnis, has been dissolved. Mr. Andersen will continue the business at the old stand.

V. S. Pastor is one of the latest to depart from this city for Sacramento, where he hopes to connect with State work during the legislative session.

W. J. Carson, who has been "showing up" on the Chronicle, departed during the week for Sacramento, having in view a "stretch" in the State office proofroom.

W. B. Rutherford, for the past several years a member of the Bulletin chapel, has connected with a situation on the Mill Valley Enterprise, and has transferred his card to San Rafael Union. For

the first time in a good many years Mr. Rutherford is relieved of the tedious duty of commuting, as his home is and has been on the Marin coast for considerable time.

"Mike" Sage is again able to be among his friends after several weeks spent in Letterman Hospital, where he underwent a minor operation.

Harry Leeper, who has been spending the past several months in Seattle, has returned to San Francisco, where he is entertaining the boys at the club in a series of "pan" games.

Jesse Morse celebrated his thirty-sixth year of continuous service on the San Francisco Chronicle, December 31, 1926. Jesse immediately started on the thirty-seventh lap of his journey on January 1st, and is one of the oldest men, as a continuous employee, in the Chronicle composing room, and to those old-timers who have known Jesse for many years he is the same "kid" that he was at the beginning of his "stretch."

W. H. Baker, well known in printing circles in San Francisco many years ago, died at his home in Portland, Oregon, on December 4, 1926, after a short illness. His death was caused by Bright's disease. Mr. Baker was one of the most active members of No. 21 at the time the last International Typographical Union convention met in this city, having served the union efficiently on the souvenir committee. His host of friends in this city regret his passing.

After many months of delay the new constitution and by-laws of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 are now ready for distribution and may be had by calling at the office of Secretary Michelson.

Chronicle Notes—By Victor Aro.

Frank De Jarnatt believes in reincarnation; at least to the extent that humans who bray will one day incorporate their proper body.

John Long came back from Santa Barbara almost rejuvenated.

A. A. Wells returned from Los Angeles with the information that the weather, sunshine and moonlight were quite plentiful there.

Although many New Year's resolutions were made, publication of them will be deferred until they are proven.

Mining Note—Lyle Slocum spent a few days, including New Year's Day, at the West Empire mine. He reported progress so far as very satisfactory.

A telegram from Portland gave news to John Collins that was doubly tragic for it arrived on Christmas morning. His grandson, Wesley Webster, only 17 years old, had died from the effects of an accidental electrocution by a high-power line. Friends extend their sincere sympathy in a loss so keenly felt.

Dave Anley and his brother-in-law unconsciously captured a burglar, for whom the police had been searching for months, while on their way home. The burglar, known as Al Falcon, alias the "Lone Wolf," was speeding near Van Ness and Vallejo

and crashed into Anley's car. A fight ensued when Dave tried to detain the burglar and collect damages. His brother-in-law gave the alarm and the police arrived during the melee. Subsequent search revealed \$10,000 worth of jewelry, loot and a quantity of liquor in the "Lone Wolf's" car. He was held on charges of carrying a weapon, reckless driving and transporting liquor.

"Do you like music?"

"I have only one objection to music," said Miss Cayenne. "It is agreeable enough to listen to, but it gives rise to an interminable amount of tiresome conversation."—Washington Star.

Lady—"Could I see the captain?"

First Mate—"He's forward, Miss."

Lady Passenger—"I'm not afraid. I've been out with college boys."—Allston (Mass.) Recorder.



Ask for

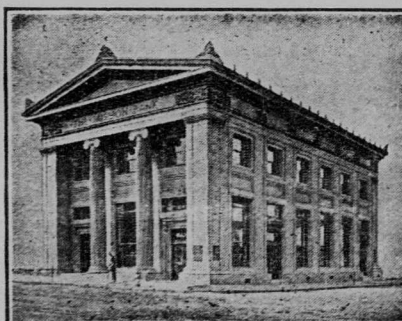
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SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT

**THE COST—Slightly over One Cent a Day
THE RESULT—Security—No Worry**

Leave your valuables in a Safe Deposit Box or Store Your Suit Cases, Bulky Packages, and Trunks in this Bank while on your vacation. Storage Rates on Application.

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Mild

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CIGARETTES

A Balanced Blend






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Discount
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Made to Order
Suits
and 20% on all
Overcoats



Kelleher
& Browne
The Irish Tailors
716 Market St. near Kearny



41 Grant Ave., San Francisco
Oakland Los Angeles
Studios in all Principal Cities in California

DIVIDEND NOTICES

Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

BANK OF ITALY, Head Office and San Francisco Branches—For the half-year ending December 31, 1926, a dividend has been declared at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after January 3, 1927. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1927. Savings deposits made on the first business day of any month (or on or before the 10th day of January, April, July and October) will earn interest from the first of that month; deposits made after said date will earn interest from the first of the following month. SAVINGS DEPOSITS MADE TO AND INCLUDING JANUARY 10TH WILL EARN INTEREST FROM JANUARY 1ST.

JAMES A. BACIGALUPI, President.

ITALIAN-AMERICAN BANK, S.E. corner Montgomery and Sacramento Streets; North Beach Branch, corner Columbus Avenue and Broadway; Columbus Branch, corner Montgomery and Washington Streets—For the half-year ending December 31, 1926, a dividend has been declared at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after January 3, 1927. Dividends not called for will be added to the principal and bear interest from January 1, 1927. Deposits made on or before January 10, 1927, will earn interest from January 1, 1927.

A. E. SBARBORO, President.

HUMBOLDT BANK, 783 Market Street, near Fourth; Bush and Montgomery Branch, Mills Building—For the half-year ending December 31, 1926, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on savings deposits, payable on and after January 3, 1927. Dividends not called for bear interest from January 1, 1927. Money deposited on or before January 10, 1927, will earn interest from January 1, 1927.

H. C. KLEVESAHN,
Vice-President and Cashier.

THE MISSION SAVINGS BANK, Valencia and Sixteenth Streets—For the half-year ending December 31, 1926, dividends upon all deposits at the rate of FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4¼) per cent per annum will be payable on and after January 1, 1927.

Dividends not drawn are added to the deposit account and earn interest from January 1, 1927.

Deposits made on or before January 10th will earn interest from January 1st.

DeWITT C. TREAT, Cashier.

OTTO RASTORFER P. J. BARCHI GUS CORVI

Union Florist

3017 SIXTEENTH STREET

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Roseland
Ballroom

Sutter & Pierce Sts. - San Francisco

BEST BIGGEST SPOT
RIGHTTEST IN THE WEST

Social Dancing Every Night

Quality First

UNITED STATES
LAUNDRY

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Finest Work on Shirts
and Collars

One Hundred and Eighteenth Half Yearly Report

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

SAVINGS COMMERCIAL

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10TH, 1868

One of the Oldest Banks in California,
the Assets of which have never been increased
by mergers or consolidations with other Banks

MEMBER ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO

526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

DECEMBER 31st, 1926

Assets—

United States Bonds, State, Municipal and Other Bonds and Securities
(total value \$32,674,080.26), standing on books at..... \$29,573,305.89

Loans on Real Estate, secured by first mortgages..... 69,335,912.91

Loans on Bonds and Stocks and other Securities..... 1,776,558.10

Bank Buildings and Lots, main and branch offices (value over \$1,880,000.00),
standing on books at..... 1.00

Other Real Estate (value over \$60,000.00), standing on books at..... 1.00

Employees' Pension Fund (value over \$565,000.00), standing on books at..... 1.00

Cash on hand and checks on Federal Reserve and other Banks..... 11,090,787.56

Total..... \$111,776,567.46

Liabilities—

Due Depositors..... \$107,226,567.46

Capital Stock actually paid up..... 1,000,000.00

Reserve and Contingent Funds..... 3,550,000.00

Total..... \$111,776,567.46

GEO. TOURNY, President A. H. MULLER, Vice-President and Manager.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of December, 1926.
(SEAL) O. A. EGGERS, Notary Public.

A Dividend to Depositors of FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4¼) per cent per
annum was declared, Interest COMPUTED MONTHLY and COMPOUNDED
QUARTERLY,
AND WHICH MAY BE WITHDRAWN QUARTERLY

Deposits made on or before January 10th, 1927, will earn interest from January 1st, 1927.

COURT ASSUMES MORE POWER.

The United States Supreme Court has refused to review its decision in the Dorchy-Kansas case, where it was held that a strike to enforce a wage claim is not a permissible purpose, and that the most orderly suspension of work by wage earners may be illegal.

The court said that "neither the common law nor the Fourteenth Amendment confers the absolute right to strike," and that the wage dispute should be determined by a court.

"The right to carry on business—be it called liberty or property—has value. To interfere with this right without just cause is unlawful. The fact that the injury was inflicted by a strike is sometimes a justification. But a strike may be illegal because of its purpose, however orderly the manner in which it is conducted."

Thus the Supreme Court declares it is within its power to decide when employees may suspend work. It is reasonable to assume that if the court is permitted to say that workers must sue in a civil court to collect a wage claim, rather than suspend work as a last resort, the court can extend this principle until workers must secure the court's approval before they strike for any reason.

If the court can say one strike is not for a "permissible purpose," the same power can be applied in all strikes.

In upholding the Adamson Railroad Eight-Hour Law in March, 1917, the Supreme Court said Congress has the right to pass a compulsory arbitration act for these employees.

This was one of the court's famous obiter dictums—a side remark that only has an indirect bearing on the case in question.

The first of these obiter dictums was 125 years ago when Chief Justice Marshall held, in the insignificant Marbury case, that the Supreme Court has the right to pass on the constitutionality of acts of Congress.

In after years, when the obiter dictum has passed out of the popular mind, it is resurrected by the court and applied.

The latest obiter dictum—that courts have the right to pass on the legality of a work suspended by wage earners—will not be forgotten by the Supreme Court.

HAREM RESCUES AT \$5 PER GIRL.

According to information received recently by Chief Justice Wm. H. Waste, State Chairman for Near East Relief, Aleppo, which is about 250 miles north of Jerusalem and just over the desert border from Turkey, is the center of adventurous activities by which 2000 Christian girls have been rescued from Moslem harems at a cost of \$5 each.

After the Armistice, the League of Nations was given guardianship over Christian girls who had been made captives in Turkish and Arab harems. For a time the work was carried on briskly from the League offices in Constantinople, but then the appropriation gave out and the work languished. During the past year it has been carried on by British and American volunteer workers in Aleppo, who have offered \$5 a head for girls rescued from harems. The work has the support and approval of the British Society of Friends of Armenia and the American Near East Relief, and is endorsed by the British and French Governments. So important has the enterprise become that Miss Karen Jeppe, League of Nations Commissioner in Aleppo, recently traveled from Syria to Switzerland to report its details to the League Council in Geneva.

Many of the young women who come back from harems are returned as mysteriously as they are stolen. At the hostel in Aleppo few questions are asked either of the girls or the escorts who fetch them in and claim the \$5 reward. The girl is back,—that is the important thing.

CONDITIONS IN CALIFORNIA.

The December number of the California Labor Market Bulletin, issued by Walter G. Mathewson, Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, shows that employment conditions in November, 1926, were as good as in November, 1925. According to the Labor Market Bulletin, the same 647 representative California industrial establishments which employed 147,220 workers in November, 1925, employed 147,105 employees in November, 1926. This represents a slight decrease of only 115 employees, or one-tenth of one per cent. The total weekly payroll for these workers in November, 1925, was \$4,279,617, compared with \$4,165,077 in November, 1926—a decrease of \$114,540, or only three-tenths of one per cent.

According to Dr. Louis Bloch, statistician of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, business conditions in California in November, 1925, were very good, and, judging by present employment and payroll statistics, conditions are now equally prosperous.

Among the many industries showing gains in employment in November, 1926, compared with November, 1925, are the following: Chemicals, oils and paints, 9 per cent; stone, clay and glass products, 5 per cent; leather, and rubber goods, 5 per cent; clothing, millinery, and laundering, 3 per cent; and miscellaneous industries, 29 per cent. Decreases in employment are shown in the following industries: water, light, and power, 13 per cent; textiles, 4 per cent; wood manufactures, 3 per cent; and food, beverages, and tobacco, 2 per cent.

The Labor Market Bulletin shows that the average weekly earnings of wage earners in November, 1926, in all California industries, were \$28.99. The average weekly earnings in the chemicals, oils, and paints industries, were \$35.96; in the printing, and paper goods industries, \$32.49; and in the metals, machinery and conveyances industry, \$30.90.

Demand the union label, card and button whenever you are spending your union-earned money. Be a genuine trade unionist at all times.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.

Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.

Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.

Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington St.

Ever-Good Bakery, Haight & Fillmore.

Foster's Lunches.

E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.

Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission Market Street R. R.

National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.

Regent Theatre.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.

Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.

Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.

Traung Label & Litho Co.

Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.

All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair

WAITERS' ELECTION.

The annual election of Waiters' Union Local No. 30 was held at headquarters last Monday, January 3rd, and the following were elected for the ensuing year: President, Hugo Ernst; first vice-president, J. D. Kirkpatrick; second vice-president, Selig Schulberg; secretary-treasurer, Jack Weinberger; business agent, Wm. G. C. Turner; trustees, Chas. Blum, Harry La Galla, George March; executive board, Fred Chester, Peter Van Doorn, Fred Emery, George Johnson, Frank Lenz, Bernhard Meyer, A. C. Rose; local joint executive board, Hugo Ernst, H. B. Ford, Jack Weinberger; delegates to Labor Council, Chas. Blum, Hugo Ernst, H. B. Ford, A. J. Gibron, Theo. Johnson, John W. King, J. D. Kirkpatrick, Harvey Lorraine, Wm. G. C. Turner, Jack Weinberger.

A woman gave her young son half a dollar to buy a pound of plums, saying: "Be sure, Tommy, to pinch one or two of them to see if they are ripe."

In a few moments Tommy returned with both the fruit and the half dollar.

"I pinched one, as you told me," he explained, "and then when the man wasn't looking I pinched the whole bag full."—Progressive Grocer.

SAN FRANCISCO LAUNDRY

A SOFT WATER LAUNDRY
TELEPHONE WEST 793



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HIGH-GRADE GOODS

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Los Angeles Branch: 105 Court Street

2987 Folsom St., near 26th, San Francisco

Phone Mission 5744

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AUTOMOBILE PAINTING
AND TRIMMING

633-635-637 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE

CLEAN LIGHT AIRY

FLOOR SPACE**FOR RENT**

SUITABLE FOR
LIGHT MANUFACTURING
AND SALESROOM

ALSO STORAGE SPACE IN
BASEMENT

APPLY

W. N. BRUNT BUILDING

111 SEVENTH STREET

COR. MINNA ST.

NEAR MISSION ST.

TIME TO CALL A HALT!

By Matthew Woll,

President, Union Labor Life Insurance Company,
and Vice-President, American Federation of Labor.

While labor may congratulate itself upon the acceptance of a few sound and public-spirited policies by the present national administration, and while it may congratulate itself warmly upon the assured prospect that no hostile legislation can get through the new Congress, because of the effectiveness of labor's non-partisan political campaign, there are many aspects of the national political situation not so reassuring.

The imperialist gesture on the part of our State Department in the Nicaraguan controversy is by no means comforting to those who had hoped, perhaps because of the statesmanship of former Secretary Hughes, for a growing friendship with Latin America. It savors of the old-time aggressiveness that earned for America the designation, "colossus of the north."

Senator Borah's assertion that he sees no sufficient reason to be apprehensive is comforting. It is taken by some to indicate a rift between the head of the Foreign Relations Committee and the White House on a most important policy. Rifts of this kind have not been unknown since Senator Borah became chairman of his all important committee. Neither has it been always possible for labor to agree with Borah, who has at times been as hostile to labor's policies as he has been at other times to Wall Street's desires.

Labor's greatest achievement for the time being is in the fact that it has stopped hostile legislative action by its strength in Congress. But in the White House itself, in the Treasury Department, in the State Department and in some other executive directions there is much to be desired and little comfort to be had.

The whole administrative side of our Federal Government seems very much inclined to give exploiting business whatever it wants. It may be said by friends of the administration that the prosecution of Fall and Doheny is an indication of hostility to exploitation. But this is a weak defense. There has been much by-play about these prosecutions. After more than a year of supposedly active prosecution nothing has been gained by the government that is of any real or material value. Up to this point every important gain has, as a matter of fact, been on the other side.

The whole political situation, getting to the point, is that industry needs to prepare itself as rapidly as possible for the running of its own affairs, if progressive ideas and progressive human life is to have a proper chance. Political changes may, in turn, bring a more liberal administration into office, but change follows change in politics. The gains of today become the losses of tomorrow.

As industry develops its own capabilities it is less and less affected by politics. But a mere dynastic development of power in industry will not provide the remedy. It is a democratic development that is needed. That it is in process of development every observant person knows. It is the one fundamentally right way out. No progressive man or woman can observe the present domination of political life by reaction and wish for anything but a decrease of political power over industry, where the real life of the masses is more and more centered.—American Photo Engraver.

"Mother, may I go out to swim?"

"No, my darling cutie;

My precious pet must not get wet,
You are a bathing beauty."

—Louisville Courier.

"THEY HAVE EYES BUT THEY SEE NOT."

By Frank E. Wolfe.

In former days I was much given to making impromptu, short and shocking speeches in public places. Lately I have more or less abandoned the practice. Recently I made a speech that was characteristic of my practice in earlier times.

This occasion was when I stopped, as I always have since earliest youth, to watch the miracle of the vase beneath the potter's hands. I never saw an inept potter. I never saw a potter's hand tremble and never saw one turn out a weak or imperfect urn or vase.

It has been written:

"Hath not the potter power over the clay, of the same lump to make one vessel of honor, and another unto dishonor?" Romans ix:21.

The potter has the power but rarely, I think, does he use it unworthily.

At a recent exposition a potter stood on a platform, slightly raised so that he might be seen by all. His whirling table, for ages run by treadle and foot power, was now run by an electric motor. A young man, serene, confident and with that power and dignity of the craftsman who knows he is an artist, stood silently before us. For a flash his face showed thought, then decision.

* * *

Through one's mind one thought inevitably runs when one sees the potter pick up a seemingly dead, inert piece of clay. The lines of Omar:

"For I remember stopping beside the way
To watch a potter thumping his wet clay

When, with all obliterated tongue, it murmured:
'Gently, brother, gently pray.'

He picked a lump and expertly transferred it to his wheel with that natty little thud that only the skilled could make. A little dash of water from a bowl and his hands began to shape a vessel of form.

Upward it climbed under the deft, slender, sentient fingers.

Upward and outward in a curve that sang an ode of symmetry and beauty as it mounted.

Upward and inward it bent under the adroit and loving touch of the artist's hand.

Inward with a beauteous line it swerved and swayed and took on form and shape, only to bend outward into a lip as sweet as the arched bow of a maiden's mouth.

Again from bottom to top he shaped it in a symmetry of harmonious whole without a pause in the whirling of the wheel or a wavering of the master's magic hands. The lines were tender and true and the little vase grew into a thing of great beauty and joy to behold.

The potter paused. One saw in his eye the gleam of satisfaction. It was as if the certainty came to a great sculptor that he had molded a fair form, to a painter that his picture was to his dream, a poet that his sweetest ode was written, a Milton touching his golden lyre!

* * *

I turned to look at the assemblage. I was lifted, inspired, ennobled and I wanted to join in a shout of acclaim! Mere applause was not enough. I wanted to vocalize my elation, joy and pride in the achievement.

My gaze fell on faces as dull, sodden, inert as the lumps of clay on the nearby bench. My heart stopped beating. My spirits fell to zero. I felt the thing an affront to art. My only resource was either to make a speech or retire defeated, cast down.

"Ladies and gentlemen" (a meaningless phrase, but a very shibboleth to catch the ear of the stodgy, commonplace mob): "Here we have seen a miracle wrought.

"If this gentleman had appeared on that platform, cracked an ancient joke, executed a poor clog dance and sang a tuneless, doubtful song, we who are assembled here would have applauded him roundly.

"We have witnessed him execute a beautiful piece of art. We have known again the marvels of the human hand guided by the brain and the heart that is the still greater miracle of the ages.

"Do we applaud? We do not. What do we then? We stand here like a bunch of dull, stupid dummies—for we are that, and just that—dullards, dummies. Just dummies!"

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Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Charles Maulbelsch of the butchers, James A. Reel of the machinists, Lee Blackmer of the railroad trainmen, Frank J. Griffin of the plumbers, Edward R. Schira of the

teamsters, Charles Ferroggiaro of the teamsters, Charles F. Wachter of the butchers.

The Cleaners and Dyers' Union is making splendid progress in its organizing campaign and at each meeting a large class of candidates is initi-

ated. The success of this organization is particularly gratifying because it is a new union recently organized under the jurisdiction of the Journeymen Tailors' International Union.

The annual election of officers of the Retail Delivery Drivers' Union will be held in the Labor Temple next Thursday evening, January 13th. Nominations were made at the last meeting of the organization.

Many eminent artists are to be heard in a concert to be held Friday evening at Scottish Rite Auditorium, Van Ness avenue and Sutter street, under the auspices of the Cloakmakers' Relief Conference of Northern California. Proceeds from the unique labor event are to be used to assist the 30,000 New York cloakmakers in their prolonged strike against the revival of the sweat shops. Max Dolin, San Francisco violinist, will be among the performers. Others are Gregorio Artieda, Russian tenor; Sam Brodetsky, pianist; Dimitri Kuvshinoff and the Russian Orchestra, and a score of other artists of unusual merit. The program is under the personal direction of Harriet Wilson of the International Institute of Music.

The Butchers' Union will broadcast a special radio program over station KFRC from 9 to 10 p. m., January 20th. The program will be a preliminary to the annual butchers' ball and entertainment to be held at the Exposition Auditorium January 22nd. Many of the talented entertainers who will appear in the elaborate revue to be presented at the ball will be heard on the air.

At a meeting of the law and legislative committee of the Labor Council last Wednesday, representatives of the Teachers' Federation appeared to sponsor a bill that is to be presented to the Legislature. The bill proposes to give boards of education discretionary powers in granting leaves of absence for one year with half pay to teachers who want to go to other states to study their profession in order to become more proficient in their avocation here. Seven years' experience is required before the privilege would be granted. It also provides for an exchange of teachers between California and other states for the period of one year, such teachers to receive their regular compensation.

President J. D. Leary and the other newly-elected officers of Sheet Metal Workers' Union No. 104 were installed at last Wednesday's meeting, according to Secretary M. B. Kenney. Leary is serving his second term as president. The organization has concluded a year of substantial and continued progress.

A special show was given by the Trade Union Promotional League in the auditorium of the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets, last Wednesday evening, reports Secretary W. G. Desepte. The program included motion pictures, entertainment and addresses.

Basil—"Do you know who that sweet little girl is that I've been dancing with all the evening?"

Gwendoline—"Oh, yes, that's mother!"—The humorist (London).

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